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# The China Mail.

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February 15, 1921, Temperature 60

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1922.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(The Service to the China Mail.)

### MONTAGUE'S INDIAN REGIME.

#### BITTER COMMONS ATTACK.

#### "CRIMINAL BETRAYAL OF THE WHITES."

LONDON, February 14.

In the House of Commons Sir W. Joynson Hicks (Conservative Unionist) moved an amendment to the Address expressing the opinion that the most in India was the result of Mr. Montagu's administration and hoping that immediate steps would be taken to restore law and order.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks asserted that Mr. Montagu had governed India with liberal ideas without the assent of the Conservative supporters of the Coalition. His policy was a criminal betrayal of the white men and women in India and it had broken the heart of the most civil service in the world. Gandhi should have been arrested years ago.

#### INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Montagu said he did not believe the British Parliament would ever pass a resolution of India's opportunity of self-government but the exhibition of separatist tendencies and disloyalty to the King-Emperor and futile attempts to mar the welcome to the Prince of Wales must prompt of prejudice British goodwill towards Indian aspirations. Given goodwill and partnership to rights would be denied India by the British Parliament, but if the existence of our empire were challenged discharge of responsibilities by the British Government to India would be prevented, and demands made in the very mistaken belief that we contemplate a retreat from India, then India could not successfully challenge the most determined people in the world who would once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command.

Mr. Montagu declared that the British Government had the fullest confidence in the government of India and he had every reason to believe they were worthy of that confidence and that we would win through in India to happier times.

#### PREMIER DEPRECATES ALARM.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was much in the state of India which justified grave concern but he deprecated alarm. The situation was well within the compass of our strength without adding to our burdens.

Dealing with the causes of unrest the Premier described education of Indians at English universities as putting new wine into old bottles. These had burst and intoxication had swept over the East. The story of India was the story of Japan and China. It was inevitable when the chemicals of the East were mixed with those of the West that an explosion should occur sooner or later. This had produced the Russo-Japanese war which had a very disturbing effect throughout Asia. The agitation in China was exactly similar in cause as India's agitation. Chinese students were imbibing ideas of American democracy.

#### TURKEY'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George further referred to the effects of the war in India, particularly the war with the greatest Islamic power in the world. He said that undoubtedly it would be an enormous advantage if peace could be made with Turkey. He hoped shortly to discuss the matter again with the Allies, but there must be a just peace. We must be fearlessly just to both religions and races.

The Premier concluded by saying that the educated classes in India must be given the best opportunity of making the experiment initiated two or three years ago with success, but further reforms must await the result of the experiment.

The amendment was rejected by 218 to 64 votes. The Address in reply to the King's speech was then agreed upon.

#### GANDHI'S BITTER ESCAPE.

LONDON, February 14.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on a Conservative motion censuring Mr. Montagu's administration, Mr. Montagu announced that the Indian Government a few days ago had ordered Gandhi's arrest but in view of the decision of Gandhi and his colleagues not to pursue non-cooperation and other illegal activities it was postponing proceedings with a view to ascertaining how far the decision meant complete cessation of the illegal activities.

#### GANDHI'S BITTER CUP.

BOMBAY, February 15.

Gandhi announces that he has begun a five days' penance for the Chauri Chaura tragedy which he regards as another warning against hasty embarkation on a mass civil disobedience campaign and as his bitterest cup of humiliation. He advises the criminals voluntarily to surrender to the authorities.

#### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

#### SHAREHOLDERS SEEK DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, February 14.

Application has been made to the fourth chamber of the Tribunal of Commerce by shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine for dissolution on the ground that three quarters of its subscribed capital has been lost and the bank has already asked to be allowed to benefit by the clauses in the French code enabling a compromise case to be heard on February 20.

#### DEPOSITORS' CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 14.  
M. Lasteysie, the Finance Minister, has stated that the total sums to be returned to investors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine would be 400 million francs, of which 300 million would go to the Far East and 100 million to France. The French Treasury will not be involved in the allocation of the indemnity which will be made by the consortium, the constitution of which has not yet been established.

### THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 1/8.

To-day's opening rate 2/8 1/8.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FAILS.

#### CITY AND EQUITABLE INSOLVENT.

#### CHAIRMAN'S DRAMATIC DEPARTURE.

LONDON, February 14.

Efforts to save the City and Equitable Fire Insurance Company which is now in liquidation have proved fruitless and the High Court has granted an order for its compulsory winding up on the Company's own petition.

Counsel for the Company said that it was perfectly clear the Company was insolvent and was unable to carry on its large business.

The petition was supported by twelve insurance companies some of whom are large creditors.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the departure of the Equitable Company's Chairman, Mr. G. L. Bevan to the Continent. On February 8 he motored from the Carlton Hotel where he has a suite of rooms to Croydon and took aeroplane to Paris. The newspapers have since been unable to trace Bevan but his relatives state that he is bound for the South of France under medical orders owing to a nerve breakdown. Bevan has numerous business interests besides the Equitable.

#### INDUS WASHINGTON GAINS.

#### DUTY ON CHINESE GOODS.

LONDON, February 2.

Mr. Sastri interviewed by Reuters on arrival at Southampton on board the "Aquitania" from Washington said that the chief direct interest of the conference to India was the alteration in the Chinese tariff. In consideration of India agreeing to forego the rebate allowed on goods crossing the Burma border, India has regained freedom to levy duties on goods from China to Burma across the land border. He had notified the Chinese authorities of this effect and they had agreed that this was very important.

The conference had been a much greater success than some outside delegates had hoped. Final feeling in America generally was one of congratulation, chiefly because China had received substantial gains. All depended now on China herself whether she erected a strong central government and reaped the full advantage of the acknowledgment of her full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### GENOA CONFERENCE ATTACK.

#### FRANCE'S LATEST MOVE.

#### INTRIGUE WITH SMALL NATIONS.

PARIS, February 14.

The newspaper continues to dwell on the possibility of abandonment of the Genoa Conference and state that M. Benes the Czechoslovak Premier with whom M. Poincare has conferred, is going to London to demand the right of small states of Central Europe to participate in the preliminary discussions of experts.

The papers declare that if the conditions agreed upon by M. Benes and M. Poincare regarding Genoa are not fulfilled France will not stand alone in requesting indefinite postponement of the conference.

#### STINNES DUTCH EAST INDIA LOAN.

#### REPORT EVOKES COMMONS QUESTION.

LONDON, February 14.

Asked whether he had information that Herr Hugo Stinnes had offered a ten million loan to Dutch East India and if so whether such facts had been considered in assessing Germany's ability to meet her obligations, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that such reports had reached him from several quarters but he had been unable to obtain definite confirmation of the loan offer or of Herr Stinnes' participation in the Dutch colonial loan. The second part of the question therefore did not arise.

#### RAND L BOUQ DISPUTE.

#### HOPEFUL AUGURY.

#### WARNING TO STRIKERS.

JOHANNESBURG, February 13.

A few engineers, upon whom success of the effort to restart the mines chiefly depends, have returned to work, but not sufficient miners have up to the present returned to enable resumption of operations. The management have warned the strikers that it will be impossible to employ all the old hands. Fifty-six pickets were arrested to-day.

#### LORD NORTHLIFFE'S TOUR.

PORT SAID, February 14.

Lord Northcliffe has sailed for Marsa Matruh on board the P. & O. s.s. "Egypt".

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